neither of the inferential arguments about a Nuttallian mixture can be accepted.

Much more important than supposition is the question of what Nuttall actually had. Dr. Walter M. Benner kindly checked material at the Philadelphia Academy for me. He reports that there is only one specimen named by Nuttall, and that it has sessile leaves. In other words, the only concrete evidence we have indicates that Nuttall did not have a mixture, and the only thing he did have was the plant shown in his illustration of *Warea amplexifolia*. This is identical with *W. sessilifolia* Nash, and the plant thought to be *W. amplexifolia* by Nash, Small, and Payson becomes

W. **auriculata** Shinners, sp. nov. *W. amplexifoliae* affinis, sed foliis superioribus profunde auriculato-amplexicaulibus. HOLOTYPE: sandy soil, Lake Wilson Road, Loughman, Kissimee, Osceola Co., Florida, *Mary L. Singeltary*, 25 September 1937 (DUKE, no. 46189). PARATYPE: High hill near Lake Apopka (Orange Co: ?), Florida, *Ralph McWilliams*, 22 September 1935 (SMU; Schallert Herb. No. 19696). This is *Warea amplexifolia* in the sense of recent authors, not of Nuttall, for whose plant the following synonymy may be given.

W. AMPLEXIFOLIA (Nuttall) Nuttall, Journ. Phila. Acad. 7: 83, with pl. 10. 1834. *Stanleya ? amplexifolia* Nuttall, Amer. Journ. Sci. 5: 297. 1822. *Warea sessilifolia* Nash, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 23: 101. 1896. The inadmissible combination *W. amplexifolia* "(Nuttall) Small," Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 23: 409, 1896, belongs here on the basis of type, but was applied by Small to *W. auriculata*. The following specimen may be cited for the label data concerning lower leaves of *W. amplexifolia*. Open woodland, sandy soil, near Lake Bradford, Leon Co., Florida, *R. K. Godfrey 53890*, 22 September 1955 (DUKE, SMU). "Lower leaves on non-flowering plants clasping."

I am grateful to Dr. Benner for the information concerning Nuttall's specimen at Philadelphia, and to Dr. R. L. Wilbur for the loan of material from the Duke University Herbarium. — *Lloyd H. Shinners.*

WISSADULA GRANDIFOLIA INSTEAD OF W. MACRANTHA (MALVACEAE): NOMENCLATURAL CORRECTIONS. — In his "Entwurf einer Monographie der Gattungen *Wissadula* und *Pseudabutilon*" (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsak. Handl. Bd. 43 No. 4, 1908), Rob. E. Fries described *Wissadula macrantha* as a new species, comprising three varieties. One of the three, var. *grandifolia*, was based on a species named a year before. Because it represented only a localized race, Fries considered it undesirable to retain it as a species and subordinate the most widespread race as a variety. Under present rules of course the presumed phylogenetic status has no bearing on the nomenclature: the first name in the rank of species is the one that must be used for the whole ensemble. Though more than half a century has elapsed since the

monograph was published, the necessary nomenclatural emendations have not been made. They are supplied herewith.

WISSADULA GRANDIFOLIA E. G. Baker ex Rusby, Bull. N.Y. Bot. Gard. 4: 328. 1907. *W. macrantha* var. *grandifolia* (E. G. Baker) R. E. Fries, Kungl. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 43 no. 4: 68. 1908.

W. GRANDIFOLIA var. **brevipedunculata** (R. E. Fries) Shinners, comb. nov. *W. macrantha* var. *brevipedunculata* R. E. Fries, l.c. p. 69.

W. GRANDIFOLIA var. **macrantha** (R. E. Fries) Shinners, comb. nov. *W. macrantha* R. E. Fries, l.c. pp. 67—68. (Illegitimate name, since the earlier *W. grandifolia* was included within the circumscription of the new species.) — *Lloyd H. Shinners.*

GENTIANA DELOACHII (W. P. LEMMON) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (GENTIANACEAE). — Based on *Dasystephana DeLoachii* W. P. Lemmon, Bartonia 19: 18, 1938. A glabrous, greenish-flowered species, of which "three specimens have been collected, all from Georgia: one in dry acid soil near Clyo, Effingham Co.; two from the vicinity of Statesboro, Bulloch Co." Described as having separate anthers. The article "Connate anthers in *Gentiana* (Gentianaceae)" by Wilbur H. Duncan and Clayd L. Brown (Rhodora 56: 133—136, 1954) does not mention this species. — *Lloyd H. Shinners.*

AGASTACHE BREVIFLORA (GRAY) EPLING VAR. HAVARDII (GRAY) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (LABIATAE). — Based on *Cedronella breviflora* var. *Havardi* Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 20: 309. 1885. *Agastache pallidiflora* (Heller) (Rydberg) ssp. *Havardi* (Gray) Lint & Epling, Amer. Midl. Nat. 33: 221. 1945. Found in the Chinati, Chisos, Davis, and Guadalupe Mountains, Trans-Pecos Texas. The distinctions between *A. breviflora* and the variable *A. pallidiflora*, as treated in Harold Lint and Carl Epling's "A revision of *Agastache*" (Amer. Midl. Nat. 33: 207—230, 1945) are not convincing. I prefer Gray's earlier, broader version, which under *Agastache* requires this new combination. — *Lloyd H. Shinners.*

SCUTELLARIA LAEVIS (LABIATAE), ANOTHER ENDEMIC IN TRANS-PECOS TEXAS. — *Scutellaria* is an extremely difficult genus, especially in western and southwestern Texas. It is gratifying to be able to name a new species which is very distinct and easily recognized. It is in most respects a perfectly typical member of the Section *Resinosae* as defined in Carl Elping's "The American species of *Scutellaria*" (Univ. California Pub. Bot. 20 no. 1: 57—69, 1942), but is unique in that group in having a glabrous stem. Because of this peculiarity it is here named.

S. **laevis** Shinners, sp. nov. Perennis multicaulis humilis (20—35 cm. alta) sublignosa e radice crasso lignoso. Caules glabri. Folia brevissime petiolata integra parce minutissimeque scabro-puberula vel glabriuscula, inferiora elliptico-ovata penninervia obtusiuscula 11—21 mm. long